

# INVASION OF LUMBER CAMPS

## SENATE RADICALS USE FIGHT TO 80 PERCENT TAX UPON WAR PROFITS

Senator Ashurst of Arizona Is One of Those Voting for High Taxation; Senator La Follette Then Begins His Debate on Amendments for Taxation Ranging From 72 Percent Down to 48 Percent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—In the first test of strength between Senate radicals and conservatives on war profits taxation, the radicals were defeated today when the Senate rejected the maximum amendment of Senator Johnson of California for a gross levy of 80 percent on war profits by a vote of 62 to 37.

Senators voting for the high taxes were Ashurst, Borah, Bradley, Owen, Gurnea, Hollis, Livingston, Johnson, of California, Johnson, of South Dakota, Jones, of Washington, Kenyon, Kirby, La Follette, McPherson, Norris, Thompson and Vandenberg.

In his first speech for amendments, immediately after defeat of the Johnson amendment, Senator La Follette began his speech on the amendments for a maximum of 72 percent, granted down to 48 percent.

Declaring that industry has made "excessive and unearned" profits out of the war, Senator La Follette said:

"It would be a reproach to our present civilization if we failed to prevent, so far as we have the power, the class of our citizens, comparatively small, from becoming enormously rich out of this war while the other and much larger class was impoverished by the war, although we cannot prevent the injustice and the inequality of the burden which every war causes to the people of a country engaged in it.

"Burdens Cannot Be Equalized.

"We cannot in this or any other revenue bill which we may derive from approximately equalize the financial burden of this war, but we can at least refuse to set our approval upon a scheme which would deliberately recognize and legalize the growth of possible injustice in the distribution of those burdens. It is a proposition which seems to me must be shocking to the moral sense of every man that some of our people shall be in receipt of incomes of thousands, hundreds of thousands, or millions of dollars purely as a result of this war while millions of our people, as a result of it, are suffering privation and want.

"Never in all the history of the world were the great corporations and business concerns of this or any other country in as good position to make money as they are today.

"We only step at taking wealth.

"We conscripted men, conscripted our traditions and, as I believe, conscripted our constitution. We invested the executive with the most searching and arbitrary power ever exercised by potentate or ruler since civilized government was established among men. We have done all this, whether wisely or unwisely, because of the plea that necessities of war demand it.

"It is only when we come to the proposition that some of the surplus wealth of the country shall be wrested from those who control it, through the use of the power of our money, that we find it not so wise. Here it is that experience is to be disregarded, that the demands of the people to be relieved a little from the burden of this war are to be ignored and a financial policy adopted which can only bring disaster to our people at home.

"All this is to be done because wealth is not equal enough to assume the burden it ought."

## PACIFISTS CAN'T MEET IN ILLINOIS; GOVERNOR FEARFUL OF DISORDERS

PRINCETON, Ill., Sept. 1.—Gov. Frank O. Lowden at noon today ordered adjutant general Thacker to prevent any meeting of the People's Council of America, for Democracy and Peace in Illinois, declaring he feared disorder and finding if the proposed meeting was held.

The decision of the governor came after a conference with the adjutant general at which he was asked by citizens in Chicago to have the peace conference in that city.

Gov. Lowden in a statement said that he understood the peace meeting was intended to obstruct the government in the prosecution of the war.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—Officers of the People's Council of America, for Democracy and Peace today said that if the proposed peace conference in Chicago and called one of the national capital by official Washington, a steamer will be chartered and the deliberations held on the high seas, the New England coast.

## GERMANS SAY PEACE WILL NEVER COME F WILSON'S NOTE STANDS

"Answer With the Sword," Says One German Paper; "U. S. Has No Right to Dictate Our Internal Government," Says Another; "First Time a Sovereign Has Been Called Liar and Thief," Says British Paper.

BERLIN, Germany, Sept. 1.—The full text of President Wilson's reply to the peace note issued during the night of Sept. 1, 1917, was published today in the German press. The German people and the German government are not at all surprised by the content of the note, which is a direct challenge to the German position. The German press is full of comments on the note, and the German government is expected to issue a reply.

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## FOUR BURSTS OF BREAD BOBBLE

No 14 Ounce Loaf for a Nickel; Best Possible Is 16 Ounces for 10 Cents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, announced last night that the best the public may expect from the fixing of wheat prices is a 16 ounce loaf of bread for ten cents, or possibly eight cents.

The eight cent loaf of 14 ounces in weight, Mr. Hoover said, if bakers, retailers and consumers unite to eliminate wasteful distribution methods and cooperate to attain a standardized loaf.

The price of family flour, Mr. Hoover said, should be reduced at least 25 or 30 cents a barrel. Bakers, however, will sell little cheaper than at present.

## Will Be Night Reduction.

C. L. Corby, who is serving for the first time as a volunteer in the army, said that a 16 ounce loaf for ten cents would represent a slight reduction in present prices.

## Millers Restrict Profits.

Millers have agreed to hold their profits on flour to 25 cents a barrel.

## Quick Work of Herald Ad

Editor El Paso Herald:

For quick results this "takes the bacon" B. Long arrived in El Paso from Anderson, Indiana, Friday, came to our office with a Herald ad Saturday, bought a home Saturday afternoon, moved in Monday.

We believe in Herald advertising.

Cred Realty Co.  
R. R. Reed.

## Germany Will Organize Polish State Whether Poles Like It Or Not

BERLIN, Germany, Sept. 1.—The Associated Press, that notwithstanding the retirement of the Polish council of state, Germany and Austria would proceed to complete the work of organizing the Polish state. Negotiations between the powers of occupation virtually had been completed and they had agreed to the reorganization of the Polish state.

The general offensive now being carried on by the German army in Poland, which therefore is given the opportunity to fight shoulder to shoulder with the German army, is a revelation because it had not been known before that the German army was planning to invade Poland.

## Submarine Problem Appears Solved By The Inventive Genius Of Americans

By H. N. RICKEY

No submarine, submerged or on the surface, can approach within striking distance of any ship equipped with the apparatus without its presence and location being known. It is only the question of a short time when every naval vessel engaged in the submarine hunt will be so outfitted.

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## GERMAN CHIEF HAS NO FEAR OF AMERICA

Commander Of Battle Fleet Says U. S. Can Hardly Harm Germany.

## SAYS U-BOATS ARE WINNING

Declares Issue of War Will Have Been Decided Before America Gets In.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Sept. 1.—Confidence in the effect of unrestricted submarine warfare is expressed by Admiral Reinhardt Scher, commander of the German battle fleet, in an interview in the Leipzig Tageblatt. The admiral declares that he expects "everything" from it.

## PHOENIX, ARIZ., SEPT. 1.—A dispatch from Williams, Ariz., says that, owing to activities of the I. W. W. in its logging camps and box factory, the Saginaw and Manitowish Lumber company, the largest institution of its kind in the southwest, last night closed down. About 700 men are affected.

This action was taken by manager Erickson in anticipation of a labor day strike by Industrial Workers of the World in the logging camps, which are located in the Sitgreave and Kendrick mountains near Williams, which it was expected would have been accompanied by a sympathetic strike in the box factory, located in the town.

Nearly all of the employees of the box factory are Greeks. Many of the men in the logging camps are Scandinavians and a large portion of the saw mill men in Williams are Mexicans.

Immediately following the first deportation of I. W. W.'s from this state which took place at Jerome about two months ago, alleged agitators appeared in Williams and a propaganda was initiated.

## SAYS GERARD ROMANIA STILL FIGHTING HARD

Former German Chancellor Denies Statements Attributed to Him.

BERLIN, Germany, Sept. 1.—James W. Gerard, former American ambassador to Germany, gave somewhat free reign to his imagination in writing his diplomatic memoirs, according to a former imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in an interview granted to The Associated Press.

The statement of the former chancellor was the result of his reading in a London newspaper, Mr. Gerard's version of a conversation with him last January, in which it was alleged that Germany's peace terms were set forth.

## RED CROSS COMMISSION HAS ARRIVED IN ITALY

ROME, Italy, Sept. 1.—The American Red Cross commission to Italy has arrived in Rome. The commission is headed by Dr. George F. Baker and Miss John R. Murray.

Arrangements have been completed for the American mission to go to the front to inspect sanitary organizations there. The members will be received by Gen. Count Caimano, the Italian commander in chief, and also will have an audience with the king.

## GERMAN COMMANDER HAS DEMANDS FOR REINFORCEMENTS, IT IS SAID

London, Eng., Sept. 1.—The correspondent of Reuters, Ltd., at Odessa sends the following advice under yesterday's date concerning the Rumanian situation:

"The latest communications from the Rumanian battle front report fierce resistance, often favorable for Rumania, but the Rumanian situation is not so favorable as it appears. The Rumanian army is still fighting hard."

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London, Eng., Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Melbourne says the government has declared the Industrial Workers of the World, which was endeavoring to form strikes and blow up various works, an illegal organization, and that members of the organization have been sentenced to six months imprisonment.

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